

# WEATHER

Fair tonight and tomorrow, not much change in temperature; lowest temperature tonight about 26 degrees; light variable winds.  
 Temperature for the past twenty-four hours: Highest, 38, at 4 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 28, at 7 a.m. today.  
 Full report on page 11.

# The Evening Star



"From Press to Home  
 Within the Hour"

Last Week's Extra Not Circulated—  
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ONE CENT.

## GREEK MACEDONIA GRANTED AS A BASE FOR ALLIES, REPORT

King Constantine Also Said to  
 Have Allowed Use of Rail-  
 road and Harbors.

## DECLINES TO DISARM PURSUING GERMANS

Berlin Said to Have Offered Southern  
 Albania and Aegean Islands  
 for Neutrality.

## MONTENEGRINS IN VICTORY

Claim to Have Repulsed Austrians  
 Near Plelje—Gen. von Macken-  
 sen Declared to Have Been  
 Wounded.

LONDON, December 4.—A feeling of optimism over the near eastern situation seems to be growing here, but outwardly there is little to justify it except on the theory that the Russian onslaught against Bulgaria will quickly crystallize, while entente diplomatic negotiations in Greece again seem to be progressing favorably.

From German sources came the report that Greece has virtually turned over Grecian Macedonia as a base of operations to the entente allies, besides giving them free use of the railroad and the harbors on the Aegean sea, including Kavala.

According to an Athens dispatch, Serbian soldiers who fell back into Greek territory after Monastir was evacuated, were not disarmed, but were treated with notable consideration.

## German Report on Greece.

"Virtually the whole of Grecian Macedonia has been handed over to the allies as a war base," says the Berlin Tageblatt, as quoted in a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. "Greece has agreed to give the allies free use of the railroad in this territory, with the exception of the harbors, including Kavala."

"Greece declines, however, to disarm troops of the central powers if they pursue allied troops on Grecian territory."

The Tageblatt is also credited with the statement that the central powers have already agreed to evacuate the islands in the Aegean on condition that the decline to grant certain demands of the allies and remain neutral.

## Montenegrins Claim Victory.

A Montenegrin official statement declares that an Austrian attack near Zvornik in the northernmost part of a short distance from the Serbian border, was repulsed.

Field Marshal von Mackensen was slightly wounded by a Serbian bullet during the recent operations, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Petrograd Zvezda.

"The Bulgarians shelled yesterday the English left on the Strumitsa front, but soon were silenced by British guns," says a Saloniki dispatch. "Otherwise nothing occurred on the allied fronts. Additional British troops disembarked yesterday."

"No details have been received recently of the occupation of Monastir. Although it is doubtful whether the Austro-Germans entered the town, they were already in the city has evoked considerable resentment in Greek circles."

"Reports persist that Russian troops have entered Bulgaria, where, according to news received here, the people have risen in revolt against the war. Three Austrian spies disguised as Serbian gendarmes were shot yesterday."

## London Hopes Aroused.

The much rumored Russian diversion against the Bulgarians has not materialized, so far as London knows definitely, but the fact that no Russian official statement was issued last night gave rise to the hope that the Russian was being withheld in order to circulate this new phase of the Balkan campaign.

An Athens correspondent sends the following:

"It is reported from Florina (Greece) that the Serbians have sent a number of battalions to occupy the village of Ezer, two hours from the Greek frontier, in order to thwart the Bulgarian maneuver having for its purpose the recapture of the advancing Bulgars. Kanali and the cutting of the Serbian retreat toward the Greek frontier."

According to the Athens correspondent, the total number of Serbians made prisoners by the Bulgarians does not exceed 15,000. It is supposed that the Serbian army thus remains intact.

## Occupation of Monastir.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens, dated Thursday, says: "Monastir was occupied at 3 o'clock this afternoon."

Monastir became definitely untenable for the Serbs Wednesday, when the Bulgarians occupied Kanali on the railway between the Macedonian capital and the Greek frontier, cutting off Serbian retreat to the south, says the Saloniki correspondent of the Times.

Col. Vassilich's army now is retreating eastward over the only route open.

Much of the credit for the long and heroic defense of the town is given to Col. Boyaditch, who placed himself at the head of 400 irregulars, who gallantly held back the advancing Bulgars whenever it became necessary for the main Serb force to retire.

This small band of combatants greatly troubled the Bulgars by its extreme mobility and knowledge of every inch of the ground. The impression was given that the Serb force was much more numerous than really was the case, but during the night fighting the brave 400 lost so heavily that by Tuesday only 150 remained. By their stubborn resistance,

## however, they had saved the main Serb army.

Mayor Appeals for Calmness.  
 A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens, bearing Friday's date, says: "A Florina (Greece) dispatch says that the Serbian prefect and the mayor left Monastir a few moments before the entry of the enemy. They proceeded to Florina, where they were cordially received by the Greek authorities. Before leaving Monastir the prefect issued a proclamation appealing to the inhabitants to keep calm and respect the lives and property of others. The Serbian forces retired to the Resna region."

## HOUSE DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS TODAY

Considering Report of Ways  
 and Means Committee on  
 Committee Selections.

## CHAIRMANSHIPS REMAIN AS AT THE LAST SESSION

Thirty-Seven Heads of Committees  
 Awarded to the South; Twenty-  
 One to North and West.

Democrats of the House of Representatives met in caucus late this afternoon to discuss the committee selections which are the result of a week's work by the ways and means committee majority members, and also to organize the House for what promises to be one of the most strenuous of sessions. The secrecy of the ways and means committee has been pretty nearly complete during the deliberations on the assignments, and very little has leaked out. However, the committee chairmanships remain as they were in the past session as far as the big committees go, and this includes the chairmanship of the House District committee, according to the best obtainable information. Representative Ben Johnson will again head that committee, it is to be assumed.

There will be changes in the committee assignments, however, and one of the rumors is that Representative Coady of Maryland, a District committee democrat, has been transferred to the interstate and commerce committee. Representative Coady is one of the brightest and most energetic members of the House, and has always been of a "show me" disposition when attacks have been made on the District of Columbia in Congress.

South Gets the Majority.  
 Because of the rule of seniority, southern democrats will have thirty-seven committee chairmanships, while the north and west will have twenty-one. Virginia will have four chairmanships, North Carolina four, and Texas eight.

The selections, it is expected, will be ratified by the caucus this afternoon without much discussion. Champ Clark will again be the democratic leader for speaker, and the existing House officers and elective employees will be retained, with practically no exception.

## Announced Selections.

The committee chairmanship selections announced to the caucus today are as follows:

Ways and means—Claude Kitchin, North Carolina.

Judiciary—Edwin Y. Webb, North Carolina.

Banking and currency—Carter Glass, Virginia.

Interstate and foreign commerce—W. C. Adamson, Georgia.

Rivers and harbors—S. M. Sparkman, Florida.

Agriculture—A. F. Lever, South Carolina.

Foreign affairs—H. D. Flood, Virginia.

Military affairs—James Hay, Virginia.

Naval affairs—L. P. Fugitt, Tennessee.

Post offices and post roads—John A. Moon, Tennessee.

Public lands—Scott Ferris, Oklahoma.

Indian affairs—L. Stephens, Texas.

Territories—W. C. Houston, Tennessee.

Insular affairs—W. A. Jones, Virginia.

Railways and canals—Martin Dies, Texas.

Public buildings and grounds—Frank Clark, Kentucky.

Education—D. H. Hughes, Georgia.

Labor—D. J. Lewis, Maryland.

Expenditures in Interior Department—Charles E. A. Oldfield, Arkansas.

Claims—E. W. Fox, North Carolina.

War claims—A. W. Greig, Texas.

District of Columbia—Ben Johnson, Kentucky.

Revision of the laws—John T. Watkins, Louisiana.

Police in the civil service—H. L. Godwin, North Carolina.

Irrigation of arid lands—W. R. Smith, Texas.

Immigration and naturalization—John L. Burnett, Alabama.

Expenditures in Navy Department—Rufus Hardy, Texas.

Expenditures in Interior Department—Charles E. A. Oldfield, Arkansas.

Expenditures in Department of Agriculture—R. L. Doughton, North Carolina.

Mr. Henry Heads Rules Committee.  
 Rules—Robert L. Henry, Texas.

Census—Harvey Helm, Kentucky.

Library—J. L. Slayden, Texas.

Expenditures in Department of Justice—C. H. Tavenner, Illinois.

Expenditures in Department of Commerce—Henry Bruckner, New York.

Expenditures in Department of Labor—F. Konop, Wisconsin.

Mileage—J. W. Bailey, Pennsylvania.

Printing—H. A. Barnhart, Indiana.

Accounts—J. T. Lloyd, Missouri.

Expenditures in Post Office Department—

## BERLIN EXPECTED TO CALL ATTACHES HOME POSTHASTE

United States Government  
 Awaits Action in Boy-Ed and  
 von Papen Case.

## NO LONGER ACCEPTABLE. MR. LANSING ANNOUNCES

Capt. Boy-Ed Arrives in Washington  
 for Conference With Count  
 von Bernstorff.

## LEGAL PROOF NOT REQUIRED

Their Conduct Having Been Ob-  
 jectionable, German Officers Must  
 Quit the Country on  
 Demand.

Capt. Boy-Ed, naval attaché of the German embassy, was sent immediately to the United States, came here today from New York and had a long conference with Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. Capt. Franz von Papen, the military attaché of the embassy, whose withdrawal also has been asked, is expected to come to Washington noon.

Officials of the German embassy refused to discuss Capt. Boy-Ed's visit.

The United States government today looked to Germany for the immediate recall of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed and Capt. Franz von Papen, respectively naval and military attachés of the German embassy here, in accordance with Secretary Lansing's request.

## Statement by Mr. Lansing.

Secretary Lansing issued this statement on the subject of the German naval attaché's visit to the United States: "On account of what this government considers improper activities in military and naval matters, this government has requested the immediate recall of Capt. Boy-Ed, the German naval attaché, and Capt. von Papen, the German military attaché, as they are no longer acceptable to this government." Request for immediate withdrawal of the two officers was made in a letter from Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, who was informed that the officers had been transferred to the United States.

## Legal Evidence Not Required.

The case against Boy-Ed and von Papen, although not susceptible of legal proof, consisted of complaints, since the beginning of the European war, which associated them with attempts to violate American neutrality. The State Department regarded the complaints as fully justifying the withdrawal of the attachés upon the question of obnoxious conduct in the United States. The action of Secretary Lansing had the full approval of President Wilson and his cabinet. The President is said to have decided to get rid of all foreign officials whose activities are considered harmful to the best interests of this country.

## Well Worth Reading Tomorrow

"THE GERMAN SPYMASTER AND HIS ACHIEVEMENTS" shows how Germany has been supplying all her own necessities. "HOW LONG CAN ENGLAND HOLD OUT?" a remarkable study by BERTON J. REND-RICK.

"CONGRESS SPENDS \$9,000,000 A YEAR FOR THE GULF AND THE FORCE OF ONE HUNDRED AMERICAN MARINES" by JAMES B. MORROW.

"CAN LOOSE TEETH BE CURED?" by DR. EDWIN F. BOWEN.

"CHARLES M. PEPPER TALKS OF 'A GULF AND THE FORCE OF ONE HUNDRED AMERICAN MARINES'" by FRANK G. CARPENTER.

"DELLAH JANE—DETECTIVE" an amusing story by FRANK G. CARPENTER.

"BRAZIL HAS NEW PLANE FOR THE COUNTRY" by FRANK G. CARPENTER.

"WOULD YOU DO THIS FOR THE GIRL YOU LOVE?" a two-page spread of photographs.

"WASHINGTON'S NEIGHBORS—THE GEORGES COUNTY, MD."

"BOTH" a pretty bit of fiction, by MARIA T. DAVISS.

"GIRL SCOUTS ALREADY AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION" WITH A STRONG BRANCH HERE IN WASHINGTON.

"A CORNER IN RATTLE-BOXES" the story of the rattle-box king of Connecticut.

"SOME GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE" by ROBERT F. WILSON.

"WHAT OPPORTUNITY FOR A WOMAN?" by ALBERT W. ASHMAN.

"ASHMAN BROWN INTERVIEW A SOUTH AMERICAN DIPLOMAT" who sees out in the "A. L. C." group of nations.

"WASHINGTON WOMAN HEADS BEST FISH LIBRARY IN THE WORLD."

"THE CARRY WHO USED TO DRIVE J. P. MORGAN."

IN THE SUNDAY STAR



SPEEDING THE ATTACHES.

## King Peter, Old and Weak, Leads Remnant of Serbia's Struggling Army.

Sterling Heilig presents a pen picture of the aged ruler, who for many months has been in the field with his troops. Read it tomorrow in The Sunday Star.

## U-BOAT WAS UNABLE TO AIM IN ROUGH SEA

Capt. Gull of the Italian Steamer  
 Verona Tells How He  
 Escaped.

LONDON, December 4.—Capt. Silmon Gull of the Italian steamer Verona, which arrived here today after having been chased by a submarine in the Mediterranean November 19, said a heavy sea which caused the submarine to roll and pitch was the chief factor in enabling the steamer to elude the undersea boat.

Capt. Gull said the submarine did not fly a flag, nor did it appear to have a number, and he said there was no way he could tell whether it was German or Austrian. Other officers, however, expressed the belief that the craft was a German U-boat.

## No Signals From Submarine.

"We were about 110 miles west of the Straits of Bonifacio November 19," said Capt. Gull, "when a large submarine appeared on the surface about two miles off our starboard side, and slightly astern. There were no signals, and I immediately put on all speed possible and steered a course so that the submarine would be forced to take the heavy sea at a quartering angle."

"Although the sea which was then sent-circled and completely lost the submarine."

"Shortly after 5:30 o'clock it became dark, and after continuing on my course a short distance I cut a wide circle and completely lost the submarine."

The charge of the Austrian embassy here protested against the statement and asked that it be denied. The Austrian foreign office, through Ambassador Pentel at Vienna, also inquired about the statement, asking whether the Department of Justice had issued it, and if so, upon what grounds the assertions in it were made. No reply has been made, and it is considered probable that none will be, until the State Department determines whether von Nuber is an offender or whether his presence in the position he holds is objectionable.

Safe Conduct Not Asked.  
 Requests for safe conduct for Capt. Boy-Ed and Capt. von Papen had not reached the State Department today, but were momentarily expected.

Secretary Lansing today declined to discuss the various angles of the case, particularly the report that other officials of foreign embassies here were under investigation. It is known, however, that such an investigation is under way. It was not disclosed what progress, if any, had been made.

## SENTENCE IMPOSED ON CO-CONSPIRATORS

Sequel to Conviction of the  
 Hamburg-American Steam-  
 ship Line Officials.

## SAILING OF STEAMSHIP UNDER FALSE MANIFESTS

One Defendant Gets Year in Prison.  
 Three 1½ Years—Company  
 Fined \$1.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Dr. Karl Buentz, George Kotter and Adolph Hachmeister of the Hamburg-American line, recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States government, were sentenced today to serve one-and-a-half years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta. Joseph Poppinghaus was sentenced to one year. The Hamburg-American line was fined \$1. All the defendants were admitted to bail pending the suing out of a writ of error in their behalf. Bail was fixed at \$10,000 in each case and was accepted from a surety company.

## Motion for Dismissal Overruled.

Sentence was pronounced after Judge Howe had overruled motions by William Rand, Jr., chief counsel for the defense, for dismissal of the verdict on the ground that it was "palpably and manifestly erroneous" and "in violation of the law in the case. In making his motion Mr. Rand said he had little hope that it would be entertained by the court."

United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall, in moving for sentence, said it was "a painful duty to ask for substantial punishment, not so much for its effects on the defendants, but to serve as a warning to others."

None of the defendants showed any emotion when sentence was pronounced. Prior to the opening of court they were surrounded by a number of sympathizers, with whom they chatted freely. Dr. Buentz told his listeners that his only regret was that the American people should believe he had done anything to injure them or had ever had anything but the kindest feelings toward this country.

Through Mr. Rand, the director of the Hamburg-American line asked Judge Howe to take into consideration that his three co-defendants were his subordinates, and that if any offense was committed they were merely acting under his orders.

## Avoids "the Odor of Money."

The nominal fine imposed on the Hamburg-American Company was explained by Judge Howe as due to his wish to free the case from the odor of money. He said that there was no evidence to show that the company, as such, had entered into any conspiracy, and that it was probable that Dr. Buentz alone had any power to bind it in any of the proceedings. The director of the Hamburg-American line asked Judge Howe to take into consideration that his three co-defendants were his subordinates, and that if any offense was committed they were merely acting under his orders.

"This case," said Judge Howe, "will undoubtedly be taken to the court of appeals and then to the United States Supreme Court. If sentence is affirmed and it is claimed that imprisonment was imposed on Poppinghaus was in recognition of the fact that he occurred in subordination to the director, who had carried out the orders of his superiors without having an active part in the planning of the conspiracy for which he was convicted."

"In sentencing Dr. Buentz, Judge Howe announced that if the sentence was pronounced on the ground of the company's failure to support any move to obtain clemency on the ground of the retroactive effect of the sentence."

## Maximum Penalty Under Law.

The maximum penalty which could have been imposed on the prisoners under such indictment was two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000. Each was indicted on two counts, but Judge Howe declared that he considered both indictments to cover one offense.

The trial of Dr. Buentz and his associates was the culmination of an investigation begun last winter by federal agents into the chartering and sailing of certain vessels from American ports in August, September and December, 1914.

It was charged that these vessels, concealing their purpose by false manifests and clearance papers, were engaged in supplying provisions to German cruisers which were raiding British ocean commerce. Sixteen vessels in all were investigated. Others were reported captured by British warships at sea far from the course on which they were sailing. Others were reported at ports very different from those for which they cleared. In one instance, at the mouth of the Amazon, the ship Berwind, it was proved that the ship had transferred supplies to two German cruisers.

## WILL RETURN TO BRUSSELS.

## No Change Has Been Made in Plans of Minister Whitlock.

American Minister Whitlock is to return to Brussels, Belgium, when he sails from the United States December 28 on the steamer Rotterdam, it was stated officially at the State Department today.

Right dispatches said the German military governor at Brussels had recommended to his government that the American legation be transferred to the city of the Belgian government at Havre.

State Department officials said they had received no word from that effect and that Mr. Whitlock's plans were unchanged.

## Prices of Necessities Fixed.

PARIS, December 4.—The government's bill providing for the fixing of prices of the necessities of life was passed by the chamber of deputies with only one dissenting vote. The bill now goes to the senate.

## Germans Honor Gen. von Bissing.

MUNSTER, Prussia, December 4, via London, December 4.—The University of Munster has conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Gen. von Bissing, German governor general of Belgium.

## PRESIDENT TOWED MRS. NORMAN GALT

SATURDAY, DEC. 18

Date Announced in Brief Note  
 Issued at the White  
 House.

## GUEST LIST IS LIMITED TO MEMBERS OF FAMILIES

Hour Not Given, Nor Name of the  
 Clergyman Who Will  
 Officiate.

## HONEYMOON PLANS SECRET

Expected to Leave Washington at  
 Once, and May Travel on the  
 President's Yacht  
 Mayflower.

President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt will be married Saturday, December 18, two weeks from today, at Mrs. Galt's home, 1308 20th street northwest, according to a formal announcement made today at the White House.

It was also announced that the only guests will be Mrs. Galt's mother, her brothers and sisters, the President's brother and sister, his daughters and the members of his immediate household. No invitations will be issued.

## Honeymoon Plans Unknown.

No announcement was made regarding plans for a honeymoon, but it was expected that the President and his bride will leave Washington soon after the ceremony for somewhere in the south.

Beyond the simple announcement of the date, absolutely nothing more could be obtained. The President himself dictated the brief announcement, failing to give the hour for the ceremony, and White House officials were unable to supply the deficiency, asserting that they did not know the time. They were also unable to give the name of the minister who will perform the ceremony, another interesting omission on the part of the President.

## Clergyman Not Announced.

It has been presumed that the marriage ceremony would be performed by Rev. Dr. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Galt is a member, but it is known that Dr. Smith has not been spoken to on the subject, and it was said today on good authority that the officiating minister would be Rev. Sylvester Beach, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton and a close friend of the President. Dr. Beach, who performed the ceremonies uniting William G. McAdoo to Miss Eleanor Wilson, was reported to be in the city of the President's bride, Dr. Smith is expected to assist at the simple ceremony which is foreshadowed in the announcement.

The failure to name the hour for the ceremony is believed to have been precipitated on the part of the President. To have announced the hour would mean, it is feared by some, the gathering of a number of people, and thousands of curious people in the vicinity of Mrs. Galt's home, although as a rule the President's private life is kept as secret as possible. It is also known that a President or members of their families with undue attentions on the part of the public is a source of annoyance. This often remarked on the freedom with which Presidents walk or ride through Washington thoroughfares, absolutely assured of not being molested in any way.

## Plan to Handle Crowd.

Police and secret service officials fear that even with the hour unknown the streets near Mrs. Galt's home will be packed Saturday, the 18th, but arrangements have been made for full service to handle any number of people who may appear.

It became known, however, that the wedding probably would occur after 6 o'clock in the evening. It is also known that the President and his bride-to-be will leave Washington that evening on their bridal tour. Their destination is kept a secret even from members of the families. Hints have been given that they will depart on the Mayflower, the President's yacht, going to some port of the Atlantic Ocean, and then traveling by train.

Invitations have reached the White House from families of the country, the President and the future mistress of the White House to spend their honeymoon